

ABSTRACT

The invention relates to a method for determining limits for the access control of traffic that is to be transmitted via a communication network. The limits are fixed in such a way that no overload situation can occur in the network; the probability of rejection of traffic flows is, wherever possible, is independent from the point of entry into said network; and resources are used as efficiently as possible. On the basis of limits wherein no overload situation occurs, the limits for the traffic control are raised in such a way that the blocking probability for traffic transmitted between pairs of marginal nodes is lowered at the same time. The lowering of said blocking probability is maintained if an overload situation were to occur in the network. For pairs of marginal nodes contributing to the occurrence of an overload situation, the limits for traffic transmitted between the marginal nodes are fixed at a value prior to or during the overload situation, the limits for traffic transmitted between the marginal nodes are fixed at a value prior to or during the overload situation. The method can be continued for the other pairs until all limits have been set. The method results in efficient transmission of energy while maintaining quality of service parameters.